

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND  
CENTRAL PROVINCES,****Received up to 13th May, 1871.****POLITICAL (DOMESTIC)**

THE *Mufid-i-Am* of the 1st May, in its column of local news, notices the reductions made in the Collector and Magistrate's office and the treasury, under the order of the Board of Revenue. The editor remarks that, though reductions are the order of the day, Government itself is not much profited by them. For a long time past it has been observed with surprise that, while the lower officials are dismissed, the higher receive an addition to their salaries.

The *Karnamah* of the 8th May, under the heading *Agra*, speaks of the same subject. It is stated that new arrangements have recently been made in the Collector and Magistrate's office. Some of the old mohurrirs have had pensions assigned them, while the serishtadars have received an increase to their pay. The revenue and criminal departments have been amalgamated by order of the Board of Revenue. The writer is at a loss to make out what advantage the authorities think will arise from this amalgamation; which is a matter of great surprise to the officials of the court. Tehseeldars, with powers of a Deputy Collector, are henceforth to be called Sub-Collectors, while the title of Kanungo has been abolished, and that of Superintendent of Putwarees substituted.

It is added that inflammatory diseases and small-pox prevail in the city.



The *Almorah Akhbār* of the 1st May notices the essay on vaccination by Lāla Lachhmī Narāyan, a gentleman of Bareilly, which was published in the *North-Western Provinces Government Gazette* dated 12th April last. The object of the essay is to suggest to Government the desirability of taking steps by which people who are now averse to have their children vaccinated should be brought to see the advantages of the practice.

The *Almorah Akhbār* asks since the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey, in accordance with the wishes of the North-West Government, moved the Government of India in 1868 to pass Act XXIV. forbidding the old practice of vaccinating in the Native way in Kumaon and Gurhwal, why should Government find it difficult to frame an act making it compulsory on the people to benefit by the European mode of vaccination? So long as a scheme is calculated to confer good on its subjects, Government should enforce it, whether it be in accordance with their will or against it.

The *Mārudr Gazette* of the same date asserts that a bill is about to be passed in the Indian Council by virtue of which persons prosecuted for debt will be exempted from imprisonment, and in case it should be at all desirable to inflict that kind of punishment on them, the term will on no account exceed two years.

The editor condemns the bill, and remarks that the system of money dealings has, from the very first, been bad in British dominions, and that the new regulation will supply what is now wanting to complete its banefulness. It is strange that there are sage personages in the Council and yet that laws such as the one in question emanate from it. It is a pity that the legislators should not stop to think what evil consequences are produced by the regulations already in force. How much wickedness, dishonesty, and fraud prevail in British dominions. They are the result of the unsuitable laws made by Government. In the British dominions if a rich man



wishes to pass himself off as a bankrupt, all he has to do is to settle his property on his son.

Worse still, the legal limitation term for the repayment of debts has been reduced from twelve to three years, so that if the creditor be prevented by any means from demanding his money within three years from the date of lending, he forfeits all claim. In Native states the case is otherwise. There the father's debt has to be liquidated by the son, and a bankrupt is not allowed to wear a turban until he has paid the last farthing of his debts. These customs have undergone slight changes, but still the state of things is by no means so bad as in the British territories.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 2nd May, while praising the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for taking favourable notice of the article published in that paper of the 14th February, on the subject of the cruelties practised by fowlers on birds, and for prohibiting the practice, suggests that that officer should also issue orders forbidding the killing tame dogs. The subject has been urged by the *Lucknow Times* and *The Progress* of the 8th and 13th March respectively.

The *Oudh Akhbār* approves of the correspondent's proposal, and hopes it will be entertained by the Chief Commissioner; but at the same time remarks that the owners of tame dogs should take upon themselves not to suffer them to remain loose, but should place a collar and chain round their necks as in the case of hounds.

The same paper has a long article on Native medicines and apothecaries. It is stated that the reason why country medicines, notwithstanding their superior virtues, prove ineffectual in curing diseases is, that good and genuine medicines are seldom procurable in markets. This is due to the ignorance of the druggists and the apothecaries, who are often unable even to read the recipes, and to the unfair practice which physicians of a lower order have adopted of appointing particular



apothecaries for their patients, and receiving a discount from them for the medicines sold.

After making these general remarks, the writer goes on to speak particularly of the apothecaries of Lucknow. It is remarked that in this city these persons can scarcely be distinguished from the dealers in groceries and spices, and are perfectly ignorant and unlettered. The few good shops there are in the city for the sale of country medicines are miles off from the dwelling-houses, and the good done by them is therefore very small. In the writer's opinion there ought to be one or two good shops for the sale of medicine in each market; and he suggests that persons who have set up as druggists and apothecaries should be subjected to an examination, and none but those who show themselves qualified for the calling should be permitted to pursue it. Those who succeed should receive a pass entitling them to follow the profession.

The same paper publishes in its correspondence an article headed *Mysore*. It is stated that pestilential cholera is now so fiercely raging in the city that ten or twelve men daily fall victims to it. To aggravate the afflictions of the people, a quarrel recently took place between the Hindús and the Musalmáns. The circumstances were as follow:—

As a preventive means of averting the pestilence, the Hindús used to go about the city with their idols, and the Musalmáns with the Korán in their hands. One day, as the latter were passing through a street reciting their sacred chants, they saw some Bráhmaṇ boys standing on the roof of a house where they had got up in order to take a view of the Musalmán procession. The Musalmáns thought it an insult to Islám that, while they were walking on the road with their sacred book, the boys should stand on an elevation, and pelted them with stones. The Hindús retaliated by parading their idols in front of a mosque, and a quarrel ensued between the two peoples, which was succeeded by a desecration of temples and mosques. This state of things has caused much alarm in



**Mysore.** While cholera is thinning the population of the city by hundreds, a feeling of deadly animosity exists between the Hindús and the Musulmán.

In its column of local news, the same paper writes that fever and small-pox are prevalent in the city. The dispensaries are crowded by numbers of patients from morn till eleven or twelve o'clock at night. One thing which strikes the writer is, that patients generally place themselves under the treatment of quacks, and it is only after the disease has reached its worst stage that recourse is had to the *hakims* attached to the dispensaries. In the writer's opinion, steps should be taken to keep the people informed of the benefits of dispensary treatment from time to time, and the medicines sold at the shops of all the druggists and apothecaries in the city should be examined by Government year by year; the suggestions laid down above in the article on Native medicines being likewise attended to.

The *Saharunpore Gazette* of the same date reports that a Musalmán, called Mahdí Hossein, has recently arrived in Budaon, who pretends to be the vicar of Imám Mahdí, the last Imám, who, according to the doctrines of the *Shías*, will appear at the approach of the day of judgment. He proclaims that the Imám will appear after the termination of this year's pilgrimage, and advises the people to quit the British dominions and repair to Mecca. The writer believes that the man is a hypocrite, and that, as he is spreading a false and mischievous rumour, the authorities ought to take notice of him.

The *Akmál-ul-Akhbár* of the 3rd May reverts to the growing scarcity of water in Umballa. It is remarked that ten years ago embankments were made to prevent the cantonments from being flooded, and that it is since that time that the springs of water have dried up and the soil has lost its fertility. Wells have now begun to dry up, and, unless steps are taken to conduct a large canal through the city, it is to be



feared that in four or five years more the water will entirely fail. The attention of Government is invited to the matter.

The *Akhbār-i-Alam* of the 4th May, in its column of local news, reports the breaking out of a tremendous fire in the Poorwah, outside the Shahpeer Durwazah, on the 27th April. It destroyed seventy houses and three girls, two of whom were only seven and five years of age respectively. A subscription of Rs. 256 has been raised at the instance of the Magistrate for the relief of those whose houses have been destroyed. This subscription has been supplemented by a grant of Rs. 200 from the Municipality, and orders have been issued prohibiting the use of thatch in the Poorwah.

It is added that cholera has made its appearance in the city, and that two persons have already fallen a prey to it.

The *Naiyir-i-Akhbār* of the same date states, on the authority of the *Chashma-i-Ilm*, that in Madras the price of grain has risen as high as five annas per seer, and that no more than three seers is sold to one person.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 5th May, in its column of local news, refers to the injury received by a young lad from a buggy. The editor is of opinion that a proclamation should be issued by the Municipality, prohibiting persons from yoking unbroken or wicked horses to carriages in the public streets within the city.

Dogs bark much at night, which shows that their number has increased. The writer suggests that they should be killed, and remarks that such a course is not only useful in enabling people to sleep soundly but precludes pestilence.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 6th May, under the heading *Mooltan*, reports that the employés of the Customs Department have arrived in the city, and are busy in levying a tax on sugar. The complaint preferred in the *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 4th March (*vide* para. 97 of the *Selections* for the week ending 16th March



last), viz., that the tax is a severe one, and will cause a decline in the trade of sugar, is repeated.

The *Panjābi Akhbār* of the same date, under the heading *Moorshedabad*, reports that during the last two years the poor of the city have been involved in great distress. Their houses have been destroyed by the late rains, and, to add to their affliction, they have not received charity from the Nizāmat Government. Saiyid Hoosein Ali Mirza, the manager, overlooks their claims, while he is exceedingly partial to the people of Lucknow. The writer has been informed that papers showing a total of twenty-three lakhs of rupees were formerly submitted by the Nizāmat to the Agency office at the request of Colonel Thornhill, Agent to the Governor-General, Moorshedabad. But the Agent has not yet interfered with the arrangements of the Nizāmat, or made enquiries as to the claims of the poor pensioners of the Nizāmat. Had he done so, thousands of poor people would have been saved from starvation. The writer believes that if the Governor-General, who keeps a watchful eye on Native States, directs his attention to the matter, and asks the Agent about it, things will be set to rights, and the complaints now prevailing will all cease.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the same date quotes the *Indian Mirror* to the effect that the complaints brought before Parliament by the Nawab Nāzim of Bengal against the Government of India have been rejected, and that the claim for forty lakhs of rupees has been dismissed. The writer regrets that the Nawab Nāzim should have so long stayed in England for the prosecution of his suit and yet to no purpose.

The same paper takes exception to the decision passed by Pundit Debí Pershad, Deputy Magistrate, Ghazeepore, on a case in which a woman was claimed by two men, each of whom declared her to be his wife. The Pundit ordered that the woman should cohabit with each of the claimants for fifteen days, and should then be given over to that one of the two whose wife she should choose to be. This decision satisfied



one of the claimants, but was objected to by the other, who, accordingly, the Pundit judged, was the lawful husband.

The *Meerut Gazette* pronounces such a decision to be at variance with the law. It thinks that the Deputy Magistrate should be called to account for passing such judgment in the Court, and remarks that the query proposed by the editor of the *Kashf-ul-Akhbār* on the case—viz., "in the event of the woman conceiving during the term of cohabitation, who will have a right to the child?"—is well put.

The *Gwalior Gazette* of the 7th May comments upon the orders issued by the Inspector-General of Police for Central Provinces to his subordinates, directing them to fill up vacancies in the police by low-born persons, to the exclusion of men of high castes. It is remarked that persons of low castes can never be expected to be as loyal and faithful in the cause of Government as well-bred men, a fact of which the mutiny of 1857 gave a convincing proof; for, while the infantry, which consisted chiefly of men of low castes, revolted, the cavalry as a rule remained firm in their allegiance.

The *Kárnámah* of the 8th May, in its column of local news, again invites attention to the bad practice of driving furiously through the city streets, which was noticed by it several times before. Particulars of the injuries caused to passengers by the practice have from time to time been brought to the notice of the authorities, in order that a stop might be put to the abuse; but, unfortunately, another instance of the practice has happened. On Friday last an old woman was dreadfully hurt by a buggy driven by two Bengalees. The writer impresses on the authorities the necessity of prohibiting hasty driving in places of the city frequented by crowds of passengers.

A correspondent of the same paper mentions with regret that the frequency of thefts in Burhampore has at last led most of the rich men of the city to think of quitting it. For a long time complaints of thefts and robberies were heard every



morning, and, despite the efforts of the police, no trace of the lost property was found. Now things wear a worse aspect. Persons who report their loss to the police are charged by the mohurrir with making false statements and exaggerating the value of the property, and are puzzled with a variety of questions.

The correspondent thinks it useless to enumerate the thefts committed in the city during the week, but mentions the following instances of the daring and intrepidity with which thieves pursue their calling.

In mohalla *Mahajanin Path*, the four walls of a banker's house were broken through, and property worth Rs. 20,000 was carried away. Persons sleeping in the streets saw women carrying packs of property on their heads, and the robbers accompanying them sword in hand, and challenging any body to take the property from them.

Since the authorities have supplied the constables with muskets, with orders to kill any man they find at night who fails to respond to the third call, and have instituted enquiries about persons of bad character, and sent away to Khundwa a party of Rohillas who lately took up their abode in the city, and were suspected of carrying on robbery, thefts have become less frequent. In villages, however, they are as prevalent as before.

The *Urdú Akhbār* of the same date comments on the desirability of giving a Vernacular version of the names of medicines on the phials and cases containing them, as well as of the accompanying notices. Under the existing arrangements, the names and notices are in English only, in consequence of which the majority of the Native public cannot benefit by them, and, what is worse, remain ignorant of the use and value of the medicines themselves. Thus, while Natives miss the chance of deriving benefit from English medicines, the latter do not command as extensive a sale as they would if Natives were made aware of their uses. The writer, who is himself a physician, did not at first know the virtues of several English



medicines, which, on being made acquainted with their uses and properties, he has found to be highly useful, and has tried on his patients with complete success.

On the above grounds, he suggests that all medicines that come to India from England should be accompanied by a paper in the Vernacular also, containing the names and showing the uses and properties of the medicines. The Indian merchants should suggest to their correspondents in London the desirability of adopting such a course, and the editors of English newspapers might, with advantage, publish the drift of this article in their papers for the information of the European merchants and apothecaries.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandar* of the same date writes that the Agent to the Governor-General for Eastern Rajputana has reported to Government that the state of affairs in Dhaulpore is such as to claim the notice of Government. The writer fails to see the justice of the remark, and asserts that the Rana is an active and intelligent man, and fully alive to his duties. The negligence of the officers of the court formerly brought about certain abuses in the management, which have been rectified since the appointment of Munshi Abdul Ghani, Minister of the State. Under his administration, the state has greatly improved, and promises to become a model of good government, like Gwalior, Indour, and Jeypore.

The *Benares Gazette* of the same date reviews the proposal of the Director-General of the Post-office in India for introducing a new kind of embossed envelopes. The editor concurs with the views expressed by the Director-General as to the trouble and annoyance the post-office has to suffer under the existing arrangements, but is averse to the introduction of the new envelopes under the conditions proposed. It is remarked that the measure is likely to meet with opposition from the proprietors of manufactories, &c., an idea probably borrowed from the *Indian Public Opinion*.



In the writer's opinion, instead of introducing the new envelopes, a notice should be issued by the post-office directing that all covers not of a particular size, or which are characterized by any of the defects pointed out by the Director-General, will be liable to an additional postage. It is added that the mistakes which it is desired to rectify are for the most part committed by the subjects of the Native States, and by bunneahs and mahájuns, the latter of whom will take warning the moment they come to know of the additional charge as here proposed. As to the former, instructions should be issued by Government to Native chiefs, requesting them to take steps to put a stop to the abuse.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 9th May has a long article on Chumba and Soochet Singh. The news of the humiliation and disgrace of this poor Rája, and the pity shown him by the people of the Panjáb, have repeatedly been heard of for some months past. The editors of the *Public Opinion* and the *Pioneer* have written good articles in justification of the Rája's claims, but all in vain. It is much to be regretted that the humiliation of a chief who was the ruler of a state has been treated as a matter of no consequence, which shows to what straits the apathy and indifference of officers of a middle rank can sometimes reduce Native princes. The wrongs and injustice done to Soochet Singh are said to be due to the partiality and obstinacy of a European officer of Amritsur, to whom the thought of an appeal from his decision is exceedingly painful. To this in all probability it is owing that, instead of receiving justice, Soochet Singh has been immured, though his greatest fault is no other than inexperience. He has been forbidden to leave Amritsur, which is worse than imprisonment to him. It is probable the Commissioner, on being asked his reasons, will allege that he took this course in order to prevent quarrels and disturbances. Granting this to be a fact, we might justly ask why he prevented the Rája from waiting personally on the Lieutenant-Governor. What law could empower him forcibly



and oppressively to deprive a chief of his liberty, and throw obstacles in his way?

Then, again, it is a matter of great surprise that Gopál Singh should have been put in possession of the state while the question as to the right of succession is yet undecided. Worse still, the favourites of Gopál Singh are suffered to carry on their malpractices with impunity; while the few confidants of Soochet Singh have been unjustly fined.

The writer believes that the complaints of the people of the Panjáb against the wrongs and injustice done to Soochet Singh have not yet reached the notice of the Panjáb Government, probably on account of the Lieutenant-Governor being on tour. The people are under a strong conviction that when the case is brought before His Honor the rightful heir will receive his due.

Under the heading *Burhanpore*, the same paper asserts that the income-tax, and the pandharí-tax are being assessed in the city by the Tehseeldar and the Extra Assistant Commissioner. The former tax has been levied with greater leniency than in the past year, but the latter, which is peculiar to the Central Provinces, and has been levied since the time of Sir Richard Temple, the late Chief Commissioner, continues oppressive. It would be a great good if the members of the Council at Calcutta could be moved to reduce it.

Small-pox is still prevalent in the city, and numbers of children have fallen a prey to it. The police diary shows 268 as the number of children who have died of the disease from 1st to 30th April in the city alone.

Under the heading *Simla*, the same paper notices the exertions and tact displayed by Fazl Husain, 2nd-class Deputy Inspector of Police, in detecting a theft of Rs. 1,600, committed in the house of one Jawáhir. The owner asked the Magistrate's permission to give Rs. 80 to Fazl Husain as a reward for his pains. The permission was granted, and the



money sent to the police to be given to Fazl Husain. Strange to say, however, the police divided it among themselves, and gave a share only to the Deputy Inspector. The writer thinks this improper.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind* of the 1st May states, on the authority of a schoolmaster of the district of Jhansi, that since the English Government has ceded the twenty-two villages in Bhandar, a pergunnah in that district, to the Government of Gwalior, the seven halqabandí schools established in it by Government have been abolished by the officers of that state; and that the efforts of the schoolmasters to have them restored have proved vain. This circumstance has led the people of the place to assert that while the English Government loses no time in setting up schools in places which come under its rule, the rulers of Native states take steps to close even those that may be in existence in places which are made over to them.

The *Benares Gazette* of the 8th May, in its column of local news, asserts that the practice of whipping has again commenced in the Queen's College. About two years ago this kind of punishment disgusted the students of the college, and a complaint was even lodged against the Headmaster in the Magistrate's Court. Let us see what happens now. On the 6th May, Thákur Jagmohan Singh, a youth of a very respectable family, and an inmate of the Ward's Institution, was sentenced to the same punishment, and it was only after much remonstrance, and after it was shown that the infliction of the punishment would excommunicate the Thákur from his fraternity, that he was saved from the disgrace.

The writer promises to write more on the subject in his next issue.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Urdú Akhbár* of the 8th May, praises the Chief Commissioner of Lohárú for introducing reforms and improvements in his state. It is remarked that Lohárú now looks



more like a town than a village. A hospital has been erected, which in three days was attended by 88 patients. A school has also been opened, which has made fair progress.

The same paper, under the heading *Lahore*, mentions that in a late meeting of the *Anjuman-i Panjābi*, two resolutions were finally arrived at, viz.,—(1) that, except under special circumstances, no man who has not passed a prescribed test in the Panjāb University College should receive Government employment; (2) that in all public meetings in which Hindustānī gentlemen have a part, the discussions should be conducted in Urdū, to enable the latter to understand fully what is going on before giving their opinion.

The *Shola-i-Tūr* of the 9th May praises the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for having appointed Thursday in each week for the visits of Hindustānī gentlemen. Such of them as may be desirous of seeing His Honor are at liberty to wait on him at 6 p.m. The writer remarks that this concession is a proof of the courtesy and condescension of the Lieutenant-Governor, and thinks that much good will accrue from it.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		DATE OF RECEIPT.	
			1871.		1871.	
1	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	April	22nd	May	8th
2	<i>Vidyá Vilás,</i> ...	Jammu, ...	"	22nd	"	12th
3	<i>Málwá Akhbár,</i> ...	Indour, ...	"	26th	"	7th
4	<i>Vidyá Vilás,</i> ...	Jammu, ...	"	29th	"	12th
5	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	"	30th	"	7th
6	<i>Muir Gazette (Urdú),</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	30th	"	7th
7	<i>Ditto (Hindí),</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	30th	"	7th
8	<i>Jalwa-i-Tár,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	30th	"	7th
9	<i>Almorah Akhbár,</i> ...	Almorah, ...	May	1st	"	7th
10	<i>Mangal Samáchr,</i> ...	Beswan, ...	"	1st	"	7th
11	<i>Mufid-i-Am,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	1st	"	10th
12	<i>Márwár Gazette,</i> ...	Jodhpore, ...	"	1st	"	10th
13	<i>Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	1st	"	12th
14	<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	2nd	"	7th
15	<i>Saharunpore Gazette,</i> ...	Saharunpore, ...	"	2nd	"	10th
16	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	"	3rd	"	9th
17	<i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i> ...	Bijnour, ...	"	4th	"	8th
18	<i>Benares Akhbár,</i> ...	Benares, ...	"	4th	"	9th
19	<i>Akhbár-i-Alam,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	4th	"	13th
20	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	5th	"	9th
21	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	5th	"	9th
22	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Allygurh, ...	"	5th	"	9th
23	<i>Rajpútána Social Science Congress.</i>	Jaipore, ...	"	5th	"	10th
24	<i>Koh-i-Núr,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	6th	"	9th
25	<i>Urdú Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	6th	"	9th
26	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i> ...	Ludhiana, ...	"	6th	"	9th
27	<i>Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq,</i> ...	Allygurh, ...	"	6th	"	10th
28	<i>Panjábi Akhbár,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	6th	"	11th
29	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	6th	"	13th
30	<i>Rohilkhund Akhbár,</i> ...	Muradabad, ...	"	6th	"	13th
31	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	"	7th	"	12th
32	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,</i> ...	Gujaranwalla, ...	"	1st week.	"	9th
33	<i>Benares Gazette,</i> ...	Benares, ...	"	8th	"	9th
34	<i>Kárnámah,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	8th	"	14th
35	<i>Urdú Akhbár,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	"	8th	"	12th
36	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandar,</i> ...	Rampore, ...	"	8th	"	12th
37	<i>Matla-i-Núr,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	"	8th	"	13th
38	<i>Jagat Samáchr,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	8th	"	13th
39	<i>Nastm-i-Jaunpore,</i> ...	Jaunpore, ...	"	9th	"	12th
40	<i>Shola-i-Tár,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	"	9th	"	13th
41	<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	9th	"	13th

ALLAHABAD:  
The 16th May, 1871. }

SOHAN LAL,  
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of  
Upper India.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in

(his report, viz. :—

No.	Vernacular Newspaper	Where Published	Date	Date of Receipt
1	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	1871	1871
2	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
3	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
4	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
5	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
6	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
7	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
8	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
9	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
10	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
11	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
12	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
13	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
14	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
15	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
16	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
17	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
18	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
19	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
20	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
21	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
22	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
23	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
24	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
25	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
26	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
27	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
28	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
29	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
30	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
31	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
32	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
33	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
34	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
35	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
36	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
37	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
38	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
39	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
40	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"
41	Chandigarh-i-Hind	Chandigarh	"	"

SONAM LAL

Off. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of  
Upper India.

ALABAMA :  
The 18th May, 1871.